AND HIS REACTIONARY POLICY.

IFROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

St. Petersburg, June 16.

It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the outery which the account of Prince Alexander's opening of the Bulgarian National Assembly has created on all sides. Europe had with much difficulty been induced to acquiesce in the personal claim of Prince Alexander to govern the provinces of Bulgaria and Eastern Rumelia under separate commissions, but he was distinctly prohibited from making any attempt to fuse the two countries into a single State. Two approval of the Sultan, he opened a National Bulgarian Assembly at Sophia, composed of Delegates from both provinces, and in his opening speech plishment of the union of the two Bulgarias, "as behests of the Great Powers, the Prince has given pretext of governing them in the same way as broaching establishment of bonds of unity between Austria rules Bosnia and Herzegovana.

The whole of the Russian press, headed by Mr. Katkoff's induential and usually moderate organ, The Moscow Messenger, urges in the strongest terms the Government to have the courage publicly to announce its intention of taking Constantinople. id to begin matters by sweeping both Prince Alexander and his deputies into the sea. They assert that Austrian and German induences are prodominant at Sophia, that the places of the dismissed Russian officers in the Bulgarian army are quietly being filled by Germans, and that if much more time is wasted, Bulgaria will, thanks to Prince Bismarck, prove an insurmountable barrier to Russian designs on Stambour.

The Mr. Katkoff mentioned above is, by the way, one of the most remarkable men in Russia. Thirty years ago public opinion as expressed by the press was atterly unknown. No expression of opinion concerning the Government was allowed, and the public discussion of political and administrative questions was strictly forbidden in Russia. Now, however, thanks to the reforms of the late i mperor. to the liberty of the press, and to the influx of the political ideas of Western Europe, public opinion has become a power which not even the autocratic menarch of the Empire can afford to despise. Mr. Katkoff is the unquestioned and Indisputed representative of this hitherto dormant power of the ple, his popularity among all classes is unbounded, and it is indeed wonderful that in this most despotic country of the world a mere newspaper editor, without official or social rank or wealth, should with Mr. Pobedenotzow and Count Tolstoi form the trio from whom alone the monarch is accustomed to seek council. A thorough patriot, he abhors everything that is German, and it is chiefly due to his influence that the upper classes, who formerly affected to understand nothing but French, now glory in everything Russian, His politics may be described as those of a liberal conservative, the national Russian question in his opinion overriding all mere party interests. Having in a former letter given you a brief description of Mr. Pobedenotzow, it only remains for me to add a few lines concerning the third and principal member of the trio above mentioned. Count l'oistoi, President of the Council of State and Minister of the Interior, is without exception the most unpopular man in the Czar's dominions. So universally is he detested that he is credited with having done more than any official now living to render the Government unpopular. During his tenure of the Ministry of Education some years ago he received a letter from the central committee of the Minilists ailading to his unpopularity, and adding sareas-"Your Excellency has nothing to fear from us: we fully acknowledge the value of the services which you have rendered and still render to our cause. We promise that your life shall always be very precious to us." Like his two associates above mentioned, Count Folstoi is the very impersonitica tion of honesty. This qualification, so exceedingly rare in Russia, is however unfortunately united to a most unyielding temperament, and to a mind so narrow that the Count always gives one the impression of wearing a pair of moral blinkers. When once his mind is made up on a subject he turns neither to the right nor to the left, and allows nothing on earth to divert him from what according to his idea is the straight path. His programme at the present moment is what may be termed an essentially protective one, and aims at rendering Russia dependent entirely on her own resources to the exclusion of foreign interests and foreign ideas. lieuce he has inaugurated a series of most oppres. sive measures directed against the German colonists in the Baltic provinces, with a view of driving them out of the country. A firm supporter of the autocratic form of government, he is con vinced that it is necessary to restore and maintain the prestige of the nobility, which in his opinion constitutes the backbone of the nation and the principal bulwark of the throne.

During the reign of the late Czar the nobles were systematically oppressed. When trial by jury and Western modes of judicial proceedings were first adopted in Russia in 1865, great fear was expressed as to the difficulty there would be in obtaining judges sufficiently independent to administer justice equitably. The new judges who were not chosen from the highest social grades imagined that it was their duty to give both to the Government and to the aristocracy every proof of their independence, and in fact rather overdid the matter. Whenever the lower classes came into conflict with the aristocracy the judges invariably decided in favor of the former, no matter how unjustly. Already half ruined by the emanhow unjustly. Already half ruined by the eman-cipation of the serfs and unable to obtain redress from the tribunals, the position of the nobles was interly intolerable when Count Tolstoi succeeded General Ignation at the Ministry of the Interior three years ago. The massacres of the Jews had just taken place, and everything was ripe for a revolt against the nobles on the part of the peasants who hoped thereby to obtain a fresh distribution of lands. The new Minister lest no time in suppressing by means of the harshest measures the germs of this new Tacquerie, and thereupon founded a Credit Foncier Bank for the nobility, especially designed to aid the landed pro-prietors in tiding over their difficulties. While revolt against the nobles on the part of the peasants, who hoped thereby to obtain a fresh distribution of lands. The new Minister lest no time in suppressing by the new Minister lest no time in suppressing by the new Minister lest no time in suppressing by the new Minister lest no time in suppressing by the new Minister lest no time in suppressing by the nobility, especially designed to aid the landed proprietors in tiding over their difficulties. While tollowing out this line of policy he is doing by best to withdraw one by one the popular privices and concessions which were far too hastily granted in the early part of the reim of the late but he is gradually restricting the newers of the provincial district and municipal assemblies, limiting the means of education and the access to the universities, and finally suppressing by every possible means all tendencies toward a popular form of government. It has so has views with reference to educational matters on the fact that with the second continuate overeidnation of the masses, without extending the second continuation of government in bases has views with reference to educational matters on the fact that with the second continuation of the masses, without extending the second continuation of the masses, without a continuation of the masses, without a continuation of the masses, and the second continuation of the masses, and the second continuation of the masses, and the second continuation of the masses of the second continuation of the masses, without continuate overeidnations of the masses, and the second continuation of the masses, and the second continuation of the masses, and the second continuation of the masses of the second continuation of the second continu

UNQUIET RUSSIA.

to maccuracy and romance. There is not another police department in Europe which is so badly organized, so ill informed, and so utterly incapable as that of the Czar.

NOTES FROM ROME.

RECONCILIATION-COUNT TRANI-A NEGRO PRIEST-CARDINAL PARROCHI.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Rome, June 24. Those interested in the reconciliation of Church and State in Italy will read with pleasure an account of an occurrence which took place a few days ago here. The Rector of St. Magdalen's Church, bearing the viaticum to a dying man, was however, encouraged by the tacit passing down one of the most crowded streets of Rome when, on approaching the Senate, he met a regiment of infantry marching out to exercise. As soon as the colonel perceived the priest he halted expressed his heartfelt gratification at the accom- his troops and commanded them to present arms evinced by this meeting of a National Assembly full guard on duty at the Senate turned out withto examine and decide matters affecting the interests of United Bulgaria." Nothing could have been more ill-timed; for by thus disobeying the moment and then, raising his hands aloft prononneed a blessing on the soldiers. This kind of Russia the longed-for opportunity of marching into reconciliation in the public streets is very signifiand occupying the Buigarian provinces, under the cant, and constitutes another presage of the ap-

a liberal Pope and a Constitutional king. The king has just been subjected to a wholly gratuitous insult by the Austrian authorities. In ordering the court mourning for Prince Louis of Bourbon, Count Trani, who died the other day, the imperor designates him as heir apparent to the Kingdom of Naples, thus distinctly implying that does not recognize King Humbert, as Sovereign of United Italy. Count Trani, who married a sister of the Empress of Austria, was the eldest brother of the childless ex-king of Naples, whose portrait is so graphically depicted in Alphonse Dandet's " Roren Extl." In the Austro-Italian war of 1866 the count distinguished himself as colonel of a regiment of Hungarian lancers which almost cut to pieces the infantry brigade commande I by Prince Humbert at the battle of Villa Franca. During the last few years he has divided his time between Baden and Vienna.

Among the priests consecrated by Cardinal Parrochi at the Pentec ordination were Mr. Nevin Fisher, of Philadelphia, formerly Minister of the American Episcopal Protestant Church on the Via Nazionale, at Rome, and the Rev. Augustus Tolton, of Quincy, Illinois. The latter, who is the first American negro the Catholic Church has ever raised to sacerdotal rank, celebrated his first mass on Whitsunday last in the grand Old Basiliea of St. Peter, and has now left on his return to the

The Cardinal Parrochi, above mentioned, is one of the most learned and venerated members of the Roman clergy. As Cardinal Vicar of His Holiness, he is the Bishop and Metropolitan of the Archiepiscopal Seo of Rome, and has supreme control of all
the cathedrals of the Capital. By reason of his
office and in consequence of the discoline which he
is obliged to maintain among his colleagues and
subordinates, he is necessarily extremely unpopular,
and it is asserted on the best authority that Leo
XIII entrusted him with this high post in order to
prevent his ever succeeding to the Papacy. At the
last conclave Leo XIII obtained but few votes
more than the Cardinal, who was his closest conpetitor. Nor must the Holy Father be taxed with
personal selfishness in this matter; for he is fully
aware that if the Cardinal were to succeed him all
attempts at reconciliation between Church and
State would be at an end, and the whole labor of
his life lost. Parrochi, who was created Cardinal
by Pius IX, just before his death, was formerly
Archbislop of Bologna and was removed from
thence at the special request of the Quirinal which
had reason to complain net only of his inveterate
hostility to the King's Government, but also of his
close intimacy with the Austrian Court, his warmest supporters. he is the Bishop and Metropolitan of the Archiepisco

the first time in the history of the Papacy For the first time in the history of the Papacy there are at the present roment just as many foreign as Italian Cardinals, namely thirty-three of each, and some stilly fears have been expressed in consequence by the Romans, lest the uext Pope should be a foreigner. There can be no question on this point, for neither the Government nor the people would permit any one but an Italian to roign at the Vatican, and the position of a foreign Pope there would be intolerable both to himself and to the people. to the people.

THE ROYAL MIDSHIPMAN.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT PRINCE AUGUSTO-HIS | Orleans: HABITS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

Albert, Prince Consort, and his mother was the daughter of Dom Pelra. His maternal grandmother, the Empresis a daughter of Francis L. King of the two Siefi es. His great grandmother was an Arch Duchess of Austria and there is not a royal or imperial line in Europe with which the young man is not connected by blood. It was stipu-Augustus of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and the Princess Adgustus of Brazil, that the off-pring of the marriage should be brought up as Princes of Brazil. There are three brothers, of whom Prince Augusto is the second. He and one of his brothers were educated in Berlin, but when their father took the boys chamois-hunting to Switzerland and one of them broke his arm the Emperor sent for Dom Augusto to come immediately to Rio de Janeiro. The Duke of Saxe seeps one boy with him in Germany, but the Emperor looks out with fatherly care

Dom Augusto is exceedingly popular in Brazil and everywhere else, for that matter. He inderits the personal characteristics of the Saxe-Cobing-Gathas and the Hapsburgs more than he does those of any of the other various royal and imperial lines from which he is de scended. He has the for hair, blue eyes and white skin of the house of Saxe and the peculiar voicefor the house of Hapsburg. He speaks English a tritle more correctly than inest Englishmen and Americans and its profession in four or five other languages. On hoard the Ambirante Barrassa the Frince is treated exactly like the other midsingmen, stands watch and does all the work which his measurates do. Since he has been here he has stricen in every way to do what was expected of him regardless of his own wishes. While here he seems to have placed himself entirely under the guidance of Salvador de Mendonga, the Brazilian Consul General, as to what he does and where he goes on shore. He will say to the consul sometimes: "I want to do so and so. But tell me what I ought to do and i will do it." The Prince is an excellent shot with a ride. In the de Janeiro he has an English valet, who shockes a cigar waite the Prince, standing son e distance away, knocks the ashes of with a builet from his rifle. The old Emperor, while whom the Prince constantily lives when not at sea is extremely lond of his grandson, as well he may be, for the young man has no vices and there never was a better-hearted, more unassuming boy prince in the world. scended. He has the fair half, blue eves and white skin

GRANT IN PEACE.

BY GENERAL ADAM BADEAU.

NO. VL. BAFFLING JOHNSON'S MANŒUVRES.

Copyright 1886. Immediately before the elections which were to give the verdict of the country upon Mr. Johnson's policy a violent political discussion arose in Maryland, where it was well known a spirit bad existed as hostile to the Union as in New-Orleans. There seemed danger of a collision between the State authorities, who were friendly to Johnson, and those of the City of Bultimore. The Governor appeated to the President for armed assistance, and Johnson made several attempts to induce Grant to order United States troops into Maryland. Grant's anxiety at this suggestion was sente. He held numerous conversations with the President, and though no disloyal proposition was made to him in words, he conceived a protound distrust of Johnson's designs. This feeling was shared by Stanton, then ecretary of War. In the excited state of feeling aroused by Johnson's course the use of troops was certain to prove exasperating, and it seemed to be the President's purpose to tempt or provoke his opponents to some illegal act which would warrant resort to arms. It was too soon after a civil war to incur such risks without alarm.

against sending troops to Baltimore. But the Presdent persisted in his suggestion. He did not give the order, for he frequently used all the weight of his position to in luce Grant to act as he desired, yet failed to assume the responsibility of issuing a positive command. Grant therefore wrote an official letter to the Secretary of War, declaring that "no reason existed for giving or promising military aid to support the laws of Marylan I. The tendency," he said, "of giving such aid would be to produce the very result that was intended to be averted." The President referred this letter to his Attorney-General, who was compelled o concur with Grant; and Johnson, quable to inluce Grant to send the troops without a positive order, took very good care not to give one. Grant sent both staft and general officers to Baltimore, and went there twice in person during the emergency. He saw both parties to the dispute, persuaded them to leave the decision to the courts, and averted the danger-as signal a service as he had often renlered the country in the field.

Grant at once protested verbally but earnestly

This entire proceeding caused him as much solicitade as any Presidential action of the period. becarring immediately before the elections which were to pronounce upon Johnson's policy, it had seculiar significance. The President almost insisted for a while on sending troops into a region that had been disaffected, and where the very an thorities whom he wished to support by arms had een of doubtful loyalty during the war. He suggested to Grant in writing that there was " a taronleut disposition which might assume insurrectionary proportions," and Ithat it was "the duty of the Government to be prepared to act with force and decision." But he meant to act " with force against men who had fought for the Union and in support of those who had fought against it. Grant selieved that Johnson would be glad to put those who opposed his policy into the position of rebels, while the Southerners, who supported it, would seem to be loyal to the Government. The crafty scheme was never developed, but the watchful, skilful, anxious care of Grant may have had more to do with its prevention than any lack or will on the part of the President.

General Grant never said in my hearing that he knew the intentions of Johnson to be seditions at this time, but much of his course throughout the entire ferisis was taken because he feared they were. He was as anxious to frustrate Johnson's maneavres as he had ever been to thwart those of Lee. In each instance he was uncertain of the strategy of the enemy, but he fought what he beheved to be [the place. He never changed his opinion afterward, but remained convinced that had opportunity oliered Johnson would have attempted ome disloyal artifice. Of this he repeatedly assured me.

The following letter to General Sheridan shows Frant's apprehensions at this time. It was written while Sheridan was in command at New-

DEAR GENERAL: I regret to say that since the unfortunate differences between the President and Congress the former becomes more violent with the opposition in meets with, until now but few people who were loyal to the Government during this kehellion seem to have any influence with him. None have unless they join in a crusade against Congress, and declare their acts, the principal ones, illegal, and indeed I much fear that we are fast approaching the time when he will want to declare the body itself illegal, unconstitutional and revolutionary. Commanders in Southern States will have to take great care to see, if a crisis does come, that no armed headway can be made against the Union. For this reason it will be very desirable that Texas should have no reasonable excuse for calling out the militia authorized by their Legislature. Indeed it should be prevented. I write this in strict confithe minita annotized by their registrates. Indeed, the state of the st

o Major-secret F. H. Situadox.

P. S. -I gave orders quietly two or three weeks since for the removal of all arms in store in the Southern States to Northern arsenals. I wish you would see that those from Baton Rouge and other places within your comman I are being moved rapidly by the ordinance officers having the matter in charge.

Cirant's course in the Maryland matter and his ontspoken advice to the Arkansas delegation had conginged the Administration that he could be induced to take no step at all beyond the strictest possible to use him, a scheme was concocted to send nun out of the country. The Government did not udeed dare remove the victorious head of the army, but they determined to suspend him from his functions for a while, and to put Sherman, who it was hoped would prove more supple, in his place. Sherman had said and written things which the President construed into an approval of his policy. So Grant was directed to order Sherman to Washington, but was not informed of the reason for the

Grant had long manifested an extraordinary in terest in the expulsion of the French from Mexico, an interest well known to the country; and the plan now was to send him to the neighboring republic. The French Emperor was indeed tardily preparing to remove his army, and there was neither object nor necessity for Grant's presence there. Nevertheless, in November, 1866, immediately after the failure of the Baltimore scheme, the President informed Grant that he meant to send him to Mexico. A Minister had already been appointed to that republic, and Grant was to be given neither powers " nor authority. No special purpose for the mission was announced; he was simply "to give the Minister the benefit of his advice in carrying out the instructions of the Secretary of State." It was doubtless supposed that Grant with his profound anxiety for Mexican independence would bite at the bait. But the device was too trans parent; and Grant, if ordinarily unadroit, was yet far-seeing. He usually went to the core of a thing, when immediate judgment was required. promptly declined the mission. This was in conversation with the President.

A day or two afterward Johnson returned to the subject and announced that he had sent for Sherman to take Grant's place in his absence. Congress was about to assemble, a Congress hostile to Johnson, and the air was full of rumors that the President would refuse to recognize it, and might even attempt to disperse it by arms. Mr. Johnson had recently seemed to have designs to use the military force in Maryland illegally, or at least improperly. Grant remembered this, and declined to leave the country; this time in writing. Nevertheless, in a day or two he was summoned to a full Cabinet meeting, where his detailed instructions were read to him by the Secretary of State, exactly as if ob- th Grant was now aroused; and before the whole Cabinet declared his unwillingness to accept the mission. The President also became angered. Turning to the Attorney-General he inquired:

Window, bit he saw that the pressure of the lee was holding it fast shut. So he broke a pane, and the rush of cold air coming from without produced a fall of snow in the watery vapor, and this becoming suddenly condensed and regreated fell, under the form of snow, on the heads of the astonished dancers.

General Grant should not obey my orders! Is he in any way ineligible to this duty!" Grant started to his feet at once, and exclaimed: "I can answer that question, Mr. President, without referring to the Attorney-General. I am an American citizen, and eligible to any office to which any American is eligible. I am an officer of the army, and bound to obey your military orders. But this is a civil office, a purely diplomatic duty that you offer me, and I cannot be compelled to undertake it. Any legal military order you give me I will obey; but this is civil and not military; and I decline the duty. No power on earth can compel me to it." He said not another word. No one replied; and he left the Cabinet chamber. He returned immediately to his headquarters, and recited all that had occurred. I took down his words at the time, and

read him afterward this account, which he approved. Even after this scene a copy of his instructions was sent to him through the Secretary of War, who was directed to request him to proceed to Mexico. But he wrote a second letter declining positively the duty assigned him. Meanwhile Sherman nad arrived. Grant had written to him to come directly to his house, and there explained the situation; he told his great subardinate of the plot to get rid of him, and declared that he was determined to disbey the order and stand the consequences. Sherman then paid his visit to the President. He was informed that Grant was to be sent to Mexico, and that he was to command the army in the absence of the General in-Chief. But Snerman assured the President that Grant would not go, and said very flatly that Johnson could not afford to quarrel with Grant at that time. He declared he could himself be easier spared than Grant.

The country was full of rumors of the object of Sherman's visit; if the real purpose was abandoned it was necessary to contrive some excuse for sending for him. This Sherman's own suggestion afforded. In a day or two Grant was directed to turn over his instructions to Sherman, who was | ment: "Probinition was forced upon Atlanta by put sent to Mexico in his stead on the United States ship Susquehanna, Captain Alden commanding. As the vessel left New-York harbor, Sherman turned to Alden and said: "My mission is already ended. By substituting myself I have prevented a serious quarrel between the Administration and Grant."

This was not the only occasion when the soldier friend came to the rescue as crafty politicians sought to entangle Grant. I shall have other stories like this to tell. At these crises Sherman returned with interest all the constancy and loyalty that Grant had displayed toward him so often during the war. He craised along the coast of Mexico, visited one or two points, performed no duty of the slightest importance, and in a month or two returned. For all that had been accomplished he might as well have remained at St. Louis. He declares in his Memoirs: "I am sure this whole movement was got up for the purpose of getting General Grant away from Washington." Grant always attributed the conception of this scheme

About this time Grant received the following letter which I opened and handed to him. After reading it he threw it into the fire, but I snatched it from the flames and preserved it.

General: I feel it to be my duty to warn you to be on your guard against a cassination, also to be very careful of what you est, and where you cat, for the next sixty days. I believe that the Knights have spotted you. Sheridan and Sherman. I have written them to be careful. My warning may not reach them. If you can warn them do so. As ever, yours.

The Wand out.

Nothing more was ever heard on the subject, but the letter is curious, as showing the fears that some entertained at this time.

NAPOLEON LEAVES FRANCE.

RETURNING TO THE LIFE OF A WANDERER. PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRANSPORT PARIS, June 24.

The Government baving, after the hard-fought pattle and brilliantly won victory in the Senate. determined to promulgate the Expulsion bill, it took effect yesterday in Pasis and to-day in the Provinces, Princes Napoleon and Victor had therefore to go yesterday. The former is of a roving to get his money back. The same men who made our disposition and was brought up in going to and fro organs in New-England were sent out there to make in Southern Europe. He was now with his tather organs. There was absointely no difference in the labor, at Florence, again with him at Trieste, then with materials were cheaper and the organs could be sent into The young Prince Augusto, who is here now a mid-large sales, at less cost by a midshipman on the Alm rante Barrassa, was born in Washington, D. C., Oct. 12, 1866.

DEAR GENERAL: I regret to say that since the annut in law, Hortense, and her sons, Napoleon, and her sons, Louis, and Louis Napoleon, at Nuremburg. Tile had a grandmother, and his uncle Lucien and a lot of wild cousins at Rome with whom he occasionally stayed. At no time did he ever, except at Stuttgart, obtain regular instruction. But he had a very active brain, a good deal of Corsican keenness and German good sense, and somehow developed intosave the great Napoleou-the ablest man of his family. When he officially lived at the Palais Royal he was always wandering to keep out of the Empress Engenie's way and not to be annoyed with the presence of his estimable but plain, unseductive, morose and narrow-minded wife. The Emperor, to afford him pretexts for roving hither and thither, used to confide to him unofficial missions, diplomatic, political and geographical, He was sent to Turin and Florence when Victor Emmanuel was getting impatient at the difficulties which Freach diplomacy threw in the way of Italian unity. He went to Corsica to make a grand official speech at the inauguration of some mondment in honor of the first Emperor, and abused Austria to such an extent that Bismarck thought he might attack her with impunity. He was also a frequent visitor to Berlin on diplomatic business, to Cairo, to give support and countenance to Lesseps; to Spain, to prevent Montpensier mount-Lesseps; to Spain, to prevent stonepease ing the throne from which his intrigues cast [sabella; to English and Irish universal exhibitions; to the United States, where he first came out as the friend of the Marquise de Canisy, Being on a mission "afforded him a pretext for traveiling "friend" of the Marquise de Canisy. Being on a "mission" afforded him a pretext for travelling and under first-class conditions at the expense of France. An allowance was made for the travelling expenses of the Princess Clotide. But she stayed at home and he took some more congenial companion with him. Cora Pearl, thus, was received as an illustrious personage by West of England and Irish gentry and along the Danube below Vienna.

Prince Napoleon had at his disposal the Imperial yacht La Reine Hortense, in which he went to Madeira, the Apores, the West Indies, New-York, Ice land, the Arctic Circle, the Hebrides and Orkney Islands, Iceland, Greenland and most of the ports of Norway. He was going to the Loffeden Islands when the news reached him that the Empress had pre-

Islands, feeland, Greenland and most of the ports of Norway. He was going to the Loffoden Islands when the news reached nim that the Empress had prevailed in making the Emperor declare war against Prussia, and hastened back to France to see what he could do to help with advice or as a negotiator in trying to induce Victor Emmanuel to lend a helping hand to the French.

Prince Napoleon is now physically indolent, and he had always a lazy will. He is one of the best theoretical politicians in France and an admirable adviser. But he hates business details, has no administrative capacity, and rather than check expense reduces his household to a nutshell, keeps no cook, and contracts with a restaurant to furnish him his meals at his domicile. He has for some time resided in the Kne Praisburg on a first floor, with, I believe, the aubura-haired Marquise and Baron Brunet, his secretary. The Rue Phaisburg debouches at one end on the Parc Monceau, where the Prince every morning took a "constitutional." His flat was not luxuriously furnished with the exception of the library, saloon and dining-room, which all contained handsome works of art and Napoleonic relies. Prince Napoleon was glad to be exiled, as in point of fortune he was on a footing of inferiority to the d'Orleans, and could not compete, if he did his best, with the Duc d'Anmale's hunting parties at Chantilly. The Comte de Paris, thanks to the munificent friendship of the Duchess de Galilera, resided in the librate massion in the Faubourg St. Germain, and was able to entertain in royal style the angust and illustrious personages who attended, the wedding of his nice et Eu, and royal style the angust and illustrious personages who attended; the wedding of his niece at Eu, and the famous reception which preceded the Duchess of Braganza's wedding.

A SNOWSTORM IN A BALLROOM.

Everyone has heard of dancing on the kee, but dancing in a ballroom under a snowstorm is not so familiar. This, however, was what a party of friends found the medives doing not long ago in Sweden. The circumstances are time described in a foreign paper: During an extremely cold night, but with the sky clear and the stars shining, a large assembly were gathered for a ball in Sweden, and in the course of the evening it became so hot in the room that several ladies fainted. An officer tried to open a window, but he saw that the pressure of the lee was hoding it fast shut. So he broke a pane, and the rush of

GETTING AT THEIR VIEWS.

CHATS WITH WELL-KNOWN MEN WHO COME TO NEW-YORK.

The contest over the nomination for Governor in Georgia, in which it is known that General John B. Gordon will to successful, has been much talked about among Northern politicians. General Gordon's son remains in New-York while his father is canvassing for the Governorship. I have occasionally met him looking over the Southern papers in the reading room of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He has been confident all along that his father would carry the nomination. He says there is no particular political significance in the contest, which is rather one of personal popularity. This is also the view which is taken by persons from Georgia with whom I have discussed the matter. Ex-Governor Bullock, of sufficient number of delegates to assure his nomination greater popularity of Gordon over Bacon. Mr. Bullock Governorship as a stepping stone back to the United States Senate. Said he: "The Governorship itself would not be worth anything to Gordon, except on this theory. There is nothing in the honor to tempt any man or in the emolutents. The General has arreaty been United States Senator. He would hardly care to be Governor after having occupied a higher position, unless he intends to use it to again secure a higher position."

Ex-Gove nor Bullock, by the way, is an historical figure of the Reconstruction period of the South. He is a tall, portly man, with a fine and i stelligent face of the Scotch-Irish type, a large head and heavy beard, with a long mustache, once sandy but now gray. He is one of the few Northern men once terme 1 carnet bargers who stack closely to their texts. He went south to stay, and stay he did in spite of the prejunice which existed against Northern men after the war. He remained and reaped the benefit of his persistence. He is at the head of large cotton wills at Atlanta and is said to have accumulated a I saked utm about cotton manufacturing in the South, which has been reported to be languishing, and got the reply that it is improving very much. The Governor did not enter very heartily into the prohibition craze in Georgia. He said to me concerning that movethe county and the city vote together. The county voted prohibition on the city. However, I do not think there is any disposition to question the result, or to retird a trial of the experiment. The decision is accepted in good faith. All the possible haven has been done and it only remains to be seen what good may come out of the new order of things. The a toption of prohibition has driven out of Atlanta a wholesale business amounting to one and a haif million dollars a year. That is a good deal of a chunk to take out of a small city."

Shortly after meeting Governor Bullock I ran across Colonel Levi K. Fuller, of Brattleboro, Vermont, the Republican nominee for Lieutenaut-Governor of his State and Colonel George W. Hooker, his well-known townsman. Colonel Fuller is connected with the Esty Organ Company and is building himself a house at Atlanta for winter residence. His business calls him there during a part of the year. In talking about cotton manufacturing in the South, Colonel Hooker remarked: "I am told by the cotton manufacturers in New-England that they have no fear whatever of competition from the Sofactories, because it is impossible to raise up a good class of workmen in the South. They say that the labor, although much cheaper, is so enervated by the climate that it cannot in any sense compete with the sturdy workman of our latitude. A man in New-England will do as much work in four days as an equally skilled one will do in six days in Atlanta. The difference is enorous even when the difference of wages is in favor of

Colonel Fuller, who has given this matter of labor in the South considerable attention, sail to us that he thought this idea errogeous and added: " The trouble in otton manufacturing in the South is that the men who were managing it were not skille i in the business. They made the mistake of thinking it was all plain sailing after the mill was started. In Atlanta, for instance, they had their enterprise promoted by H. I. Kinvall. After it was well advanced they thought they could get along without Mr. Kimbail. They dropped him out. It was immaterial to him, as his large interests in other lines of business were taking all his time and attention, and he made no opposition, but presently the cotton manufacturing business got into deep water, and they had to call Mr. Kimball back. None of them knew how to run either the finances or the practical factory work. That has been one cause of trouble. the Western States, where we had large sales, at less cost judgment of the manufacturing field of the South is that in time a labor ele ... ent can be raised up an i e incated to work so that any industry will pay there. The labor itself will never probably be as thrift- as Northern labor, but the same might be said of the labor which enters into Persian rurs and Chinese articles which find large sales in this country although produced by the cheapest work-

ingmen in the world." In talking with Colonel Pulier about political matters. I found him thoroughly impressed with the idea that the State of Georgia is overwhelmingly for the Protective Tariff as a principle of American government. He said on this subject: " The growth of the Birmingham region has shown to the people of the state the possibilities of its material growth under the Protective Tariff system. They had never even dreamed of a condition of propecity such as they see possible through the founding of Birmingham. They realize that it is a possibility fostered by the Protective Tariff and also realize that the aboliby the Protective Tariff and also resize that the aboli-tion of the tariff would not only prevent the further de-velopment of the state in this direction, but would ent-down Birmingham itself. Attanta is also largely in-dictived for its recent prosperity to the pracestion that the tariff abords. The result is that the people are shoot soin for protection. In the about Constitution the other day Huga Grady went so far as to denounce the Atlanta member of Congress for his vote on the Morrison till and demand his resignation for misrepresenting his constituents."

On a street car the other day I heard from a gentleman who was formely connected with The Judge that wealthy New-York Democrats are discussing the question whether a newillustrated caricature sheet could not be successfully conducted in New-York. I happened to meet W. J. Arkell and told him of this rumor, when he said: "It is not a new suggestion to me, as the Demoerats have been to me several times recently to know if I would sell them The Judge. They quiesly found out that The Judge was not for sale. I do not care how many new caricature sheets are started. It is one thing to start such papers and quite another to get the necessary brains to run them. There is not a single good caricaturist in this country that is unengaged to-day. The only turist in this country that is unengaged to-day. The only good caricatorist who is not at work upon any paper is Matt Morgan, who is drawing a salary of \$15,000 for Jainting war scenes for panora-nic shows. The artists who have demonstrated their ability in this line are all under engagements at the present time. If there is any good artist anywhere he can get employment at good figures by applying at once either to Mr. Keppler or is my self."

Looking over the list of caricaturiets, I find that Mr. Arkeil's statement is strictly accurate. Of the men who have won wide reputation in this field Thomas Nast is tied up with the Harpers; Keppler and Schwarzman are partners in Puck; Gillam, Zimmerman and Hamilton have an interest in the profits of the Judge, and Baron De Grimm, who draws the Frenchy cartoons for The Ecening Telegram, I am told gets \$10,000 a year from Mr. Bennett for that work. Prench artists in this line are said to be extremely quick to catch the ideas in every field except politics. As the political cartoon is the great feature in the United States, few French artists have feature in the United States, tew French artists are been successful in their vontures here. Mr. Keppier some time ago brought two artists from Paris to work on Puck. Both proved failures, and that has been the result of the attempts of many other Frenchmen who bring their pencils to bear on American subjects.

Dr. Winslow S. Pierce, brother-in-law of the late Vice-President Hendricks, spent some years in Central America, and has been recently an applicant under this Administration for a diplomatic post in that region. The doctor is exceedingly well info-med upon Central American affairs. He believes that a great population will some day spread over Mexico and the Central American States from the North. I was talking with him upon this theme the other day when he said: far the extension of population in this country has been upon lateral lines, along a stretch of country whose climate, all things considered, is the most friendly to the human race. Population hives in swarms like bees and the time will come when the people in this Northern belt of country will become so numerous that they will have will swarm southward to kinder climates and warmer skies and more fertile soil, where the food is more easily produced and where less raiment is required for the body. I have always thought that Louis Napoleon was right when he said that a great city would rise up some day on Lake Nicaragua. He and his brother had this region surveyed and made a report favoring the context eather of a Nicaraguan canal. A part of his report was written when he was in prison. It is a very able great difficulty in earning a bare subsistance. Then they

document and his remarks about the growth of the cities are exceedingly interesting."

Dr. Pierce has given some study to the temperance movement that is at present sweeping over the country, with reference especially to its possible effects on politics. "These moral movements," said the doctor, come with a great rush and are dissolved like the dew This one is a curious study. I am unable to determine what the effect of the present agitation will be upon the old party lines. For a time I thought Rapublicans were to saffer more than the Democratis, but it seems that both parties are to suffer severely before the temperance wave is over."

rison to take up his oill are extremely it dignant over the action of the ten Democrate from this State who op-Congressman Adams, of this city, when he denounced the action of his Democratic colleagues in severe terms, insisting that it had been outrageous and disgraceful. He puts his denunciation on the basis that the merchants of New York are demanding the revision of the tariff. " It is absurd," said he, " that any one should call the tariff of 1883, which was introduced at midnight and passed without a debate, a perfect tariff. In fact, it is full of inconsistencies and inequalities. The sentimen is full of inconsistencies and inequalities. The sentiment of the mercantile interest of this city demands its tevision and the Congress which refuses that revision will suffer for it." I think Congression addams volces only the sentiment of that part of New York City, which, through its interact connection with the importing trade, has become imbued with Free Trade ideas, but he certainly does not roice the sentiment among the manufacturers and workingmen of the city. These interests are worn out with the repeated changes of the tarif and they are demanding above all things that they shall have a rest.

pression in the last three months has been the universal sympathy for Ireland which has been everywhere heard. On the streets, in offices, in the notel lobbles, down town where the great commercial heart of the country beats constantly in unison with the country's arteries, on the gather, there has only been one feeling. The news papers have been as unanimous as the people and it would be a wonder if this mighty wave of sentiment should fail to make an impression upon England and eventually induce acr people to give to Ireland what all the world recognizes as simple justice. Even in the face of the inevitable defeat of Mr. Gladatone, which has been slowly dawning upon the people, during the tast week, the old dynamite theory of attempting to force England has found no countenance. The intelligent voice of Irish-Americans counsels patience, toleration, renewed argument, renewed agitation, further contest with the ballot. One of the most powerful of Ireland's friends of this city said to me last night: "Yes, we are defeated. But the said to me last hight: "Yes, we are defeated. But the cause of treland still lives. Ten years also no man would have predicted the present condition of things in England. He would have been langued at and called hundle, who would have declared that the entire ling has nation would be voting at the pois upon this question of Home Rule in Irisland. Yet it has been brought about that the people of oreat Britain have eaten, drains and slept with the Home Rule and alequation for long years and have finally come down to he polis with it as the greatest question of the country. This is progress. It is progress so great that he who doubts the eventual success of the cause must be doubtful of the goodness of Providence."

Judge O. A. Lochrane, of Georgia, whose interest in Irise affairs is deepened by his old association with the icaders of former movements for the interation of Ire-land, said to me a day or two ago: "It seems that we are lefeated in England. I was fearful that the English people would never give Ireland a Paritament. It seems that I was right. The fear now is that the desperate will resert to desperate means. That would be fruitless. I can remember what a feeling we had during the war when fires were started in different parts of the city of Atlanta and the fear was prevalent that they were the work of 'Yankee 'incendiaries-I use the term in a lesignatory way and not obnoxiously. It brought our people up to a pitch of opposition to the North, where h'e and property counted for nothing. The use of dynamite against the English Government will only cause the English people to rise up and crush Ireland more effectually than ever in the past. There is no change for anything to be accomplished in that direction. change for anything to be accomplished in that direction.

The importation of dynamite will be closely watched.

The people of this country could not encourage the use of dynamite without eventually condemaning its use in New-Yerk and Chicago. The breeding of this kin i of a sore for England would be breeding one for ourselves in the future. Then, too, Irohand would be fill dup with spies and informers. The Irish cause in other days was always lost through informers. No, dynamite with not work revolution. It looks hopeless now, with the island por and may eventually prove successful.

This is a source of the successful.

This is a season of the year when one hears much talk about the various watering places. I was chatting with John R. McLean, of Cincionati, the other day when he said to me about Saratoga, where he is spending the summer: "The old home like character of Saratoga is being destroyed by the display of wealth in villas and noises. It was formerly a country town. Its quiet and rural appearance was a delignt to the eye and comfort to the senses. Now there is no extreme of expenditure in the matter of fine houses to which visitors do not to. Hundreds of thousands of dod are are spent in villas. While the change makes the town more magnificent, it destroys wholly its former bost features.

There is no doubt that the Democrats under Governor struggle to capture the Assembly at the election this year. They admit that the odds are long against them, but they are remarkably confident of their ability to make the fight successfully. They need to gain nineteen Assemblymen from the present Republican counties, provided the Republicans make no gains. Some of the best informed Democratic leaders anticipate Republican cains in Albany, Wayne and one or two other places, which would increase the difficulties of this Democratic seneme by just so much. I was talking with Assembly man William F. Sheenan, of Buffalo, on this subject within a day or two. Mr. Sheehan was the leader of the Democratic side in the last Assembly, an active, braing young lawyer with quick insight into affairs and great ordiness in attack on the floor of the House. He said to me: "While I am aware that the chances are largely with the Republicans, I am inclined to believe that the Democrats can carry the Assembly. This belief is founded somewhat on the fact that we shall make an founded somewhat on the fact that we shall make an earnest effort in that direction this year. We have not been in the habit of making any fight for the Lexislature. It has been the custom to pay no attention windower to that field of polytical work. If the Lexislature dropped into our hands, well and good. It has done so several times. But there has never been an effort make to capture it. If the year there is nothing else to fight for, I think you will find that a stabborn Democratic fight all along the line will give us the Lexislature." Mr. Sheehan who will probably be re-elected from Bullalo may be soriewhat thased in his opinions, as in the event of Democratic success in the Assembly he might become Speaker.

In talking with Mr. Sheehan about affairs at Albany, he paid a high tribute to the newspaper correspondents who are stationed at the Capitol during the winter, saying among other things: "Such men as Ralph, Spinney, Murlin and others like them do more to secure good legis lation than all other causes combined. They are constantly on the watch and rarely get wong impressions of the measures introduced or pending. Their work is almost unenting. They are required to be as tireless as the day is long. But for the honesty and integrity of their work the State of Naw-York would be saddled with any quantity of vicious and venal legislation.

I asked Mr. Sheehan what he thought of the Speakership of the Assembly in the event of the Republicans re-taining the control. He remarked that in that event it was not his affair, but that he had a notion that the honor would lie between Assemblymen Kruss and Arnold, unless Mr. Erwin should return from St. Lawrence County, in which event there would be a pretty large sized row. Mr. Arnold would have physical strength requisite for the Speakership and in that respect would make a better Speaker than Mr. Kruse. Mr. Sheehan has a high opinion of ex-Speaker Erwin's abilities and regards him as a strong man.

Assemblyman Hogeboom, of Hudson, was also in the city in the course of the week and when I told him that Mr. Sheeban's friends thought the Buffalo man could be made Speaker next session, he replied: "I have great respect for Mr. Succhan as a Democrat, but I do not believe a Republican Assembly will elect him Speaker and the next Assembly will be Republican beyon i any question. Tae Democratic cry about carrying the Assembly is all Bouseuse. There is nothing in the contest that will is all nonsense. Take the problem of the Republicans and the Democrats of the State and on a straight voic the Legislature is Republican by a large uniportly. There is nothing up before the public to change party lines in the Assembly election." Mr. Hogeboom will probably be re-elected to the Assembly.

during the week and stray bits of gossip about State politics have been floating around. It is said that exspeaker Erwin, of St. Lawrence, has reconsidered his tention not to be a candidate for re-election. General N. M. Curtis, of St. Lasrence, is quietly making a just for Congress and if he secures a Congressional nomination a new name will fill his in the roster of the Assembly Assemblyman Hopkins is another legislator who has Congressional aspirations and may accept the nomina Congressional aspirations and may accept the nomina-tion in his district rather than make a race for the As-sembly. He has large bemocratic odds to sversome but the prestige of success is on as side. It seems probable that Speaker Hustel's emphatic announcement of his hast term in the Laglataire was in doad carnes, aithough some persons were induced to think that he might be induced to go back to Albary. Ex-Supervices Carpenter is named as the man who will probably suc-ceed him as the ment er from Westelnester County.